

# Newport



# Merrym.

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## POETRY.

**SABBATH MORNING.**  
Wake! arise and hail his glorious hour!  
Glorious the God of Nature's power;  
Glorious the golden rays illumine the east,  
And usher in the glorious Sabbath rest.

Refrain: morn, replete with sacred bliss,  
Independent charms adorn an hour like this;  
The king of glory rises from the clay,  
Completes his mission on this new-born day.

Behold what beauty, majesty and might,  
Attend his shining form, while realms of light  
Their portals open, and welcome home,  
The Lord of life, the well-beloved Son.

Mark! in what clear and soft melodious strains,  
The anthem echoes o'er celestial plains;  
Angelic songsters now the chimes begin,  
Glorious to God the world's redeemed from sin.

Auspicious morn! Most glorious to behold,  
Thy dawning light tinge with hues of gold;  
All nature wakes, new beauties to display,  
With rapture hail this consecrated day.

And shall not man, the noblest work of God,  
New worship Him who formed him by his word?  
To whom alone belongs the power to save;  
Who conquered death, and raised from the grave.

Say, will ye not arise, ye stupid powers?  
And give to heaven these bright, these golden hours?  
While nature smiles and wakes to bliss divine,  
Shall earthly joys, shall mortal joys be mine.

Great God assist while on thy holy day,  
New strength I seek, thy precepts to obey;  
That when my Sabbath has all ended here,  
I may spend in yonder glorious sphere.

Norfolk, Conn.

## DREAM NOT, BUT WORK!

Dream not, but work! Be bold! be brave!  
Lead not a coward spirit's slave.  
Escape from tasks allotted!  
Thankful for toil and danger be;  
Duty's high call will make thee free  
The vicious—the base—the feeble.

Think not thy share of strife too great;  
Speed to thy post, erect, alert;  
Strength from above is given  
To those who combat sin and wrong,  
Nor ask how much, nor count how long  
They with the foe have striven!

Wage ceaseless war 'gainst lawless might;  
Speak out the truth—set out the right—  
Shield the defenseless.  
Be firm—be strong—improve the time—  
Pity the sinner—but for crime,  
Be relentless!

Strive on, live on, nor ever deem  
Thy work complete. Care not to seem,  
But be, a Christian true.  
Think, speak, and act 'gainst man and devil;  
Wrestle with those who sacrifice  
The many to the few.

Forget thyself, but bear in mind  
The claims of suffering humanity;  
So shall the welcome night,  
Unseen, overtake thee, and thy soul  
Sinking in slumber at the goal,  
Wake in eternal light!

## AGRICULTURE.

The manure of various domestic animals is, in this country, most commonly employed as a fertilizer, all other manures being used in comparatively small quantities, and yet even these are seldom preserved and applied as carefully as they might, or ought to be.

The principal varieties are those of the ox, the cow, the hog, the horse, and the sheep. Of these, that of the horse is most valuable in its fresh state: it contains much nitrogen, but it is very liable to lose by fermentation. That of the hog comes next. That of the cow is placed at the bottom of the list. This is because the enriching substances of her food go principally to the formation of her milk, the manure thereby rendered poorer.

The manure of all these animals is far richer than the food given them, because it contains much more nitrogen. This is for the reason that a large part of the carbon and oxygen of the food are consumed in the lungs and blood generally for the purpose of keeping up the heat of the body. They are given off from the lungs, and also by perspiration and evaporation through the pores of the skin in the forms of carbonic acid and water.

From animals fed upon rich food, the manure is much more powerful than when it is poor. In England, for instance, where they fatten cattle largely on oil cake, it is calculated that the increase value of the manure repays all of the outlay. This is the reason why human ordure is better than manure from any of the animals mentioned above, the food of man being rich and various.

Cattle and swine must be fed in this cold weather. Cattle should be either handled and carded to make them gentle and stir their blood. Carding in a proper manner, will not deprive the animal of his winter coat. Steers and heifers are made more gentle and may be yoked or milked with less trouble when they have been long accustomed to the card.

Farmers as well as mechanics may find something to do at this season of the year. Wood may be cut and carried and sawed and split now better than in June. Bogs may be cleared of brush. Stones may be piled in fields. Old walls that are to be removed may as well be taken down now. Apple-trees may be trimmed now, provided the small limbs are only cut, for the wounds are soon healed.

## SELECTED TALES.

Translated from the French.

### THE DISH OF MUSHROOMS.

BY MRS. ST. SIMON.

During the latter days of the carnival, M. Aubertin, a rich banker, who had long since retired from business, was seated at his fireside with his friend, M. de Marans. It was near midnight. They had left a gay company in the saloon, where much had been said of the ball at the opera, and it was supposed that they were preparing to go and spend an hour there. The conversation soon grew animated between the two old men.

"My dear Aubertin," said M. de Marans, "I cannot understand the obstinacy with which you oppose your son's marriage with Mademoiselle de Moeris; she is an admirable young girl, she has a considerable fortune, and, on the score of family, there is nothing to be desired. They love each other, and—"

"It is not I, my friend, who oppose this marriage; it is Madame Aubertin."

"I know it; but what are her reasons?"

"Ah, ha!" said the husband, "reasons! reasons! Why, you know very well that she will give none."

"Listen to me, Aubertin; you are a prudent and reasonable man: you have always been so. I have never observed but one fault in you; a fault, it is true, which has often obscured your good qualities, and one which, at our age, ought to have disappeared—I mean jealousy."

"Ah, jealousy! I am no longer so. Why, you see, my wife is preparing to go to the ball at the opera, and I do not think of accompanying her."

"I should hope so, indeed; why, she is fifty years of age; do not think you still jealous. I am ready to acknowledge that you have corrected this folly. I would merely remind you that you have harbored it for twenty years, at least, and that this protracted jealousy has been a proof of your love."

"Yes, I have been very fond of my wife."

"This fondness," replied M. de Marans, "which I am far from finding fault with, has permitted Madame Aubertin to acquire great influence over you, and at this present moment she is—"

"You think me very weak, then?" cried M. Aubertin.

"So weak," replied his friend, "that you do not even know the motive of your wife's refusal."

"Who has told you so?"

"You, yourself; but if you do know it, let me hear it, and if it is reasonable—"

"It is very reasonable."

"Let us hear."

"You will laugh, still you will see that she could not act otherwise than she does, and that I, for my part, have not the slightest word to say in the matter."

"What is it then, if you please? wherefore this aversion which nothing seems to justify?"

"It is on account of a dish of mushrooms."

M. de Marans pushed back his chair; he gazed at his friend attentively, as if he were seeking in his eyes for some tokens of mental derangement. M. Aubertin's glance was mild and tranquil, although somewhat embarrassed.

"A dish of mushrooms?" said M. de Marans, in extreme astonishment.

"Yes, a dish of mushrooms."

"Come, come," said M. de Marans, "let us speak seriously. You are jesting."

"By no means. You know that it is my favorite dish, and that it is not only disagreeable to my wife's palate, but injurious to her stomach; she can scarcely bear to see it on the table, and she would die of hunger rather than touch it."

"I know that, but I do not see what connection—"

"It was necessary to remind you of this, before relating, as I am about to do, that which occurred in my family nearly twenty-two years ago."

"At the time when you were jealous?"

"Precisely. My wife was then twenty years of age, and I was still in business. We received much company; M. de Moeris came very often—"

"The father of the young girl whom your son wishes to espouse?"

"The same. If you knew him at that time, you must remember that he was a handsome fellow, agreeable, intelligent, and one whose attentions were well calculated to excite jealousy. So I was jealous!"

"Yes, yes!" said M. de Marans; "I recognize you there, my friend; I would wager that this jealousy had no reasonable foundation, and that you took the phantoms of your disordered brain for realities."

"You would lose, my dear friend, if you made such a wager."

"I defy you to prove it."

"Nothing is easier."

M. Aubertin rose, and approaching the wall of the apartment, struck it with the back of his hand; it sounded hollow.

"You know," he said, "that there was a certain Dionysius at Syracuse, who resorted to a similar means to learn his friends' secrets; a king of England has imitated his example, and this hiding-place was called the king's ear; I have copied

after these two personages; I have had my ears.

"Indeed!"

"Yes, some time ago, during the first years of my marriage, I caused a small closet to be made yonder, the existence of which was suspected by no one, and in which all that said in this chamber can be heard with the utmost distinctness—A secret door, carefully concealed from view, gave me admission, and when they thought me at a distance, I was near."

"What indelicacy! Aubertin, I did not think you capable of it."

"You are right; I do not seek to excuse it. But remember that I had a pretty wife that I was jealous of—and that I am relating to you the story of a dish of mushrooms. Besides, I assure you, it is now more than ten years since I have set foot in that closet; of late, indeed, I perceive that I have lost the key to it; how long I do not know. Well, I could thus watch, at my pleasure, the progress of M. de Moeris' passion, and of his success with my wife. Day by day, I heard the lover grow more tender—my wife opposed—at first, her love for me; then, her duties, her affection for her son—the same one whose marriage with Mademoiselle de Moeris she opposes so violently to-day. Madame Aubertin spoke of her reputation, which would be blasted by a fault, of the regret, the agitation, the remorse which follows the slightest deviation from the path of duty, while M. de Moeris vowed eternal love; he offered her his fortune, his life; he wished to elope with her—to take her to the world's end—and swore that he would love her as devotedly in old age as he did at that very moment. One day, at last, his passion knew no bounds; it broke out in reproaches against her insensibility; and Madame Aubertin told him, in a voice interrupted by sobs, that she could not reveal to him the secrets of her heart, but that perhaps he had little reason for complaint, and that it was possible he was not the only unhappy one; in a word, she gave him to understand that I was the sole obstacle to her happiness, and that but for me, she would be well pleased to reward so much love and devotion."

"Indeed!" cried M. de Marans.

"It was thus, at least, that M. de Moeris understood it," continued M. Aubertin.

"He then exclaimed that I had been created to render him the most wretched of mankind; that, but for me, his life would glide on sweetly and happily, and, although he did not venture, doubtless, to express all the hatred which he felt towards me, nor to utter, in precise terms, the charitable wish to see my widow wear mourning, yet he said so much, that Madame Aubertin checked him by reminding him that I was her husband, and that these were words and wishes to which she could not listen. The two separated in sadness, and I left my hiding place. What was to be done? My rival was beloved, or at least, on the point of being so. Never did a jealous husband find himself in a position so annoying as mine; informed of all, yet the manner in which I had surprised the secret prevented me from speaking. I cursed my stratagem; I would have thrown my key into the river, but alas! I knew too much not to be sure that I would have ordered another to be made on the morrow! I thought of challenging M. de Moeris; then I rejected this idea, and, fearful that my wife might yield, I resolved to quit Paris to carry her off from him before he carried her off from me. I passed the rest of the day, and the following night, in a most deplorable condition. I formed a thousand projects, without being able to decide upon a single one, and in the morning, with a face calm in appearance, and with a constrained smile upon my lips, I met my wife."

"And you did not tell her—"

"I did not say a word to her; you will hear what passed. A domestic knocked at the door."

"What is it? What do you want?" I asked.

"The cook, sir, wishes to speak with you," said the domestic.

"The cook! what can he want of me? It is not my business to inspect his accounts."

"He has some favor to ask of you, perhaps," said my wife. "Go into your apartment, and admit him."

"I have no secrets from you," I replied to Madame Aubertin, "above all, with my domestics; besides, if the cook has a favor to ask, he will prefer, doubtless, to receive it at your hands rather than at mine. Send him up."

The cook entered, pale, trembling, and with that air of mystery which announces some terrible accident.

"What has happened, Rigaud?" said my wife, alarmed at the agitation of his features.

"Ah, madame," replied Rigaud, with his cotton cap in his hand, "if you knew—"

"Speak, Rigaud!"

Rigaud had received an anonymous letter in which he had found a bank note for a thousand francs, and the promise of a second note of the same amount, if he would pour into a dish of mushrooms—the contents of a small phial which was attached to the letter. He was assured that

it would add greatly to the flavor of the mushrooms, and would be followed by no inconvenience either to himself or to any one else. The honest fellow gave me the letter, and drew the phial from his pocket. He was well satisfied that the request could be made with such mystery, and accompanied with such a sum of money. I took the phial, examined its contents, and having poured a few drops upon a lump of sugar, I gave it to a small dog, of which my wife was very fond. Scarcely had the poor animal swallowed the poisonous morsel, when his limbs stiffened, his eyes rolled in his head, and he fell dead upon the carpet.

"Oh, heavens! it is poison!" exclaimed my wife, and, throwing herself into my arms, she delayed my face with tears.

The cook, motionless with fright, implored me to accompany him to a commissary of the police, that he might make his deposition. I, calm and quiet, applauded Rigaud's fidelity, acknowledged that I owed my life to him, and, placing in his hands a note for a thousand francs, to make up for that which had been promised him, I admonished him to be very careful of my dish of mushrooms, which I expected to eat with more than usual satisfaction, leaving him at liberty to seek out a magistrate, and make such a deposition as he chose. When I was alone with my wife, she wept, she sobbed, she overwhelmed me with marks of attachment and of love. I simply told her that I had a mortal enemy, but that with a loving wife, and surrounded by faithful domestics, I had nothing to fear, and I left her to her reflections. Another, in my place, would have been curious to overhear the conversation which would take place at the next interview between M. de Moeris and my wife. For my part, I knew Madame Aubertin so well, I had so plainly seen the horror with which the intended crime had inspired her, that I was certain that this interview would not take place. In truth, Madame Aubertin, terrified at a passion so violent and unscrupulous, arranged matters in such a way as to let M. de Moeris understand that he would not be admitted to her presence. The latter, piqued at this conduct, grew weary of a passion so poorly recompensed, and soon after married."

"He then exclaimed that I had been created to render him the most wretched of mankind; that, but for me, his life would glide on sweetly and happily, and, although he did not venture, doubtless, to express all the hatred which he felt towards me, nor to utter, in precise terms, the charitable wish to see my widow wear mourning, yet he said so much, that Madame Aubertin checked him by reminding him that I was her husband, and that these were words and wishes to which she could not listen. The two separated in sadness, and I left my hiding place. What was to be done? My rival was beloved, or at least, on the point of being so. Never did a jealous husband find himself in a position so annoying as mine; informed of all, yet the manner in which I had surprised the secret prevented me from speaking. I cursed my stratagem; I would have thrown my key into the river, but alas! I knew too much not to be sure that I would have ordered another to be made on the morrow! I thought of challenging M. de Moeris; then I rejected this idea, and, fearful that my wife might yield, I resolved to quit Paris to carry her off from him before he carried her off from me. I passed the rest of the day, and the following night, in a most deplorable condition. I formed a thousand projects, without being able to decide upon a single one, and in the morning, with a face calm in appearance, and with a constrained smile upon my lips, I met my wife."

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it was restricted to a single person; then, it has prevented me from being—"

"Come, come, I know your wife; there was no danger—"

At this moment the door of the apartment was opened, and Madame Aubertin entered.

"Ah! you here, madame?" said her husband, glancing at the clock, which was upon the point of striking one. "I thought that you were at the ball."

"No, sir," she replied, "I begged my son to escort the ladies who passed the evening with us, and I have employed the time in reflecting upon this marriage which is proposed to us. I have changed my opinion, sir; I give my consent to this union; I cease to oppose it."

"Indeed, madame?"

"Yes, sir," replied Madame Aubertin. "By the bye, here is a little key which I chanced to find some days ago—is it not yours?"

M. Aubertin took the key, cast a stealthy glance upon it, blushed, and thrust it into his pocket.

"My friend," said M. de Marans, "the ears of Dionysius of Syracuse, and of James of England, have just been turned against you."

The husband hung his head; after twenty years he was caught in the snare which he had spread for others.

Fifteen days afterward the son of M. Aubertin was married to Mademoiselle de Moeris.

## PERSONAL ANECDOTES.

A HISTORY OF.

### BRENTON'S NECK, FROM 1682.

WITH INCIDENTS RELATIVE TO THE SETTLEMENT OF NEWPORT, AND THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

(Copyright secured according to Law.)

(To be Continued.)

Which place could also boast of many well educated families, (of highly respectable connections,) who had emigrated to this country where, amidst the wild and romantic scenery of nature, they erected buildings, and made improvements, and after Collector Brenton resigned his office to Mr. Kay, he greatly enjoyed a visit of some days among his friends in Narragansett. Upon his first return to Newport, he appeared in his gold-laced coat and hat, and silver-buffed shoes, which was customary in England among all who held an office under the crown. These, however, he soon discarded, but continued to wear with exact neatness the costume in vogue at that period, which was long coats and vests, with deep ruffles protruding from the bosom, and falling over the hands; very large silver shoe and knee buckles set with brilliant stones, silk stockings, ornamented with blocks of a different color; around the neck a stock was worn, which consisted of very fine emerald one yard in width, and gathered at each end into a strap of the same material. This was carried carelessly around the neck without a fold, and confined by a brilliant buckle, which was displayed upon the back of the neck, the collar of the coat being made to fall over the shoulders, and the hair being shaved from the head, was replaced by a large curled wig with three tails, and profusely filled with powder, the appearance of which would be very amusing to the present generation.

It is seen by history that Jahleel Brenton was attached strongly to the society of Presbyterians, his father, Governor Brenton, was one of that persuasion, and as a mark of his attachment to the church, he left a handsome legacy to Mr. George Shaw, pastor of the church at Taunton, whom he calls his much respected friend. Jahleel, his son, with others, was active in securing a living for a minister at South Kingstown, that the following extract of a letter from him will plainly evince. He gave something handsome also to the Presbyterian church in Newport, although he gave the clock to Trinity church, and before his decease was baptized there, and by the church records became a communicant; this, however, was only a few years previous to his death.

The following is an extract from a letter written by him to the Hon. Samuel Sewall, dated Newport, August 10th, 1711.

Sir, some persons from Kingstown think it necessary that a tract of land be bought near the meeting house in Kingstown on which they might build a house, for a Minister to dwell in. I have desired me to select such a piece, and give me the price of it. And I shall be very glad if you would be pleased to join me in the payment, and it shall be made over to us, and secured to the use intended. I should be gratified also to know what progress is made towards getting a good minister in Kingstown, I am, sir, yours,

JAHLEEL BRENTON.

Jahleel Brenton, Jr., was, at the time this letter was written, twenty years of age, and had attended the Episcopal church regularly from his boyhood. The first Episcopal minister he recollected to have heard was Mr. Lockyear, who came to Newport and held church in a school house. His tutor, Mr. Solomon, was an Episcopalian, and took the young Jahleel, then quite a small lad, with him to church, who was immediately struck with the solemnity of the service, and expressed a desire to accompany his tutor to that sanctuary. His uncle was so much pleased with his decision of character, that he contributed largely to the expenses attending a new church, and when in 1702 it was completed, purchased a pew; and there, Mr. Solomon and his pupil were generally seen on the Sabbath, and occasionally the Collector. Thus, at the early age of eleven, he became an Episcopalian from his own choice; the church which his descendants attended through each successive generation, down to the present period. At the age of eighteen Jahleel Brenton went to Boston to complete his education, and in two years returned to Newport. He had long been attached to Frances, eldest daughter of Governor Cranston. An intimacy had ever subsisted between the Brenton and Cranston family, and the prospect of a union which would form an alliance by marriage was equally gratifying to both, and after all preliminary arrangements were completed, on Christmas day, 25th of December, 1714, the young couple were united by the Rev. Mr. Honyman, who affirmed they were the handsomest couple he had united since officiating in Trinity church. A description of their persons was thus given to the writer of these pages by an aged lady, who had, through her lifetime, been a resident in Newport, and is now deceased.

"I knew Mr. Jahleel Brenton from a child. I visited intimately in the family from that time, and can even now remember the expression of his countenance. He was very tall and erect, had a high forehead, light and florid complexion, a penetrating blue eye, was dignified in his deportment, and had been noted for his stability from a boy. His first wife died when I was a child; I do not recollect her; but was told that she had been a beautiful woman; had dark-grey eyes, a fine complexion and a perfect form, and was said to be a woman of superior qualifications, and partook largely of the generous nature of her father, Governor Samuel Cranston; and in noticing the connection formed between the two families, it will doubtless be interesting to the descendants of both to have some history also of their grand-mother Cranston's family, particularly to the rising generation."

At night, young infants, especially if feeble, should sleep in the same bed with their mothers.

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A HISTORY OF.

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## WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

SENATE.—The Senate met at the usual hour, and after preliminary business was disposed of, Senator Norris, of New Hampshire, announced the death of his colleague, Hon. Charles Gordon Atherton, in a few brief and appropriate remarks, presenting the circumstances of his demise and recounting the history of his public services. After concluding his eulogy Senator Norris offered the customary resolutions of respect and condolence. Senator Hunter of Va., seconded them in a beautiful, eloquent and pathetic speech, testifying his fidelity to principle; his efficient services and firmness of purpose. Senator Williams of New Hampshire, followed at some length in the same strain. The resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adj'd.

HOUSE.—Mr. Houston, of Alabama, reported from the committee on ways and means, the civil and diplomatic deficiency and pension appropriation bills.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the proceedings in that body in reference to the death of Senator Atherton, when further business in the House was suspended.

Mr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, spoke eulogistically in memory of the deceased Senator, and concluded by offering the usual resolutions of respect and condolence.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, followed in an appropriate speech, when the resolutions were put and adopted, and the House on motion, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

SENATE.—Several petitions were presented and appropriately referred. Senator Seward submitted a resolution directing the committee on the judiciary to inquire whether any further legislation was necessary to secure the rights of the children of American citizens born abroad. Resolution adopted.

The resolution of Senator Seward making inquiry relative to the Sandwich Islands, was adopted.

After an executive session, a message was received from the President, with the documents relative to the transactions between Capt. Hollis of the Cyane and the authorities of San Juan de Nicaragua.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Boeck, from the committee on naval affairs reported a bill authorizing the construction of six first class steam frigates for the use of U. S. Government.—He also submitted a report from the officers appointed to investigate the cause of repeated failure of several of the Government steamers to perform their duties.

The report was ordered to be printed.

A number of reports of no general interest were then made to the House, when the resolution in favor of the purchase of the Mount Vernon estate was taken up, the question pending being the motion made by Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, to lay the resolution on the table.

On the vote being taken the motion was decided in the affirmative, and the resolution laid upon the table by a vote of 88 yeas, to 55 nays.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved that the vote be reconsidered.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Orr in the chair.

Mr. Gerrit Smith then made his debut in the House in a strong abolition speech.—He contrasted the kidnapping of Martin Kosztz by Austria with the kidnapping of slaves in our own land. While endorsing to a certain extent, the conduct of Capt. Ingraham and the administration, he declared that they had not gone far enough. He would have the unconditional release of Kosztz, at all and every hazard.

Mr. Smith's speech elicited much attention, and was replied to eloquently by Mr. Deason, when Mr. Dean obtained the floor, and the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

SENATE.—Numerous petitions were, as usual, presented, and appropriately referred.

Senator Seward moved to take up the bill for the relief of the owners of the brig Kate Boyd. The motion was agreed to, and the bill read a third time and passed.

On motion of Senator Hamlin, the committee on foreign relations were discharged from the consideration of the bill providing for the claims arising out of the French spoliation, and the bill referred to a select committee of five.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, submitted a resolution of inquiry, relative to the books printed by the order of Congress, the number of those already finished and the progress of those still in course of completion.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Phillips, of Alabama, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on commerce to inquire into the propriety and expediency of continuing the completion of such river and harbor improvements, as were appropriated for at the last session of Congress, and within the constitutional powers of the United States Government.

The resolution was adopted, by yeas 111, nays 54.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Dean, of New York, spoke on the resolution proposing a sword and a vote of thanks to Capt. Ingraham.

Mr. Giddings replied to Mr. Dean, in an anti-slavery speech, and against the payment of the indemnity in the Amistad case.

After a few words from Mr. Walsh, Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

SENATE.—Numerous petitions were presented.

Mr. Mason offered a resolution, directing the appointment of a select Committee, to consider the present laws and resolutions authorizing Senate officers, and to report a new plan for their appointment and organization. Adopted.

The joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the title of Lieut. General by Brevet, was taken up.

A debate ensued. Messrs. Adams, Douglass, Walker and Pettit opposing, and Messrs. Cass, Mason, Badger, Shields and Sumner advocating. It was ordered to be engrossed. Yeas 30—nays 12. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Various resolutions were adopted among them one requesting the President to communicate his plan for the enlargement and modification of the Judicial system.

Mr. Wentworth introduced a resolution to admit all claim agents within the bar of the House, or else to exclude all. (Supposed intended to apply to ex members of Congress.) Passed.

The House went into committee on the President's Message, when Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, replied to Gerrit Smith.

Mr. Phillips obtained the floor, when he commenced his speech and the House adj.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer America with dates from Europe, to the 10th inst., arrived at Halifax on Wednesday.

The news is important. It indicates the determination of Russia and Turkey to prosecute the war with vigor. Spring will open with immense armies in the field, and the prospect of a general European war in 1854. Divisions of the English and French fleets have entered the Black Sea. Turkey has a large squadron there and operations on the water, as well as on land, promise to be on the most extensive scale. Meanwhile, we are to see what the treaty between England and France, made on the 13th ult., will accomplish.

Along the Danube, military operations on an extensive scale were prevented by unfavorable weather; but continual skirmishing was going on between the outposts of the two armies. In Asia the success of the Turks was interrupted. They had captured some important fortresses. At sea hostilities have commenced, and some vessels of both nations have changed hands on the Euxine.

VIENNA, Nov. 28.—The Austrian cabinet lends its most strenuous support to the Serbian declaration. The Porte does not sanction that neutrality, and has informed the Serbian government that, if necessary, the Sultan would make use of his power at Suzerain, and march his troops through Servia.

The Turkish government has issued a strict prohibitory against the granting of letters of marque.

Bucharest letters state that the Russian army was expected to be soon in a condition to take the offensive.

With respect to the contradictory accounts of the result of an engagement between a Russian and Egyptian steam frigate, the version that the latter was captured appears to be correct.

A British steamer has arrived at Varna to take off the British Consul to Constantinople.

The Sultan will arrive at Adrianople towards the end of February.

The Turks are still in Kaleit; they have evacuated the island of Mukan opposite Rustuck.

The Russians having attempted to cross the Sulina mouth of the Danube; four British men-of-war were despatched there with orders to prevent the interruption of trade. Two vessels of the Czar's fleet had been lost in the Black Sea, one of which was carrying troops to besiege Batum. It is reported that disease prevails extensively among the Turkish soldiers, and that the medical staff is badly organized, and the hospital arrangements inefficient.

The Turks have gained further successes in Asia. They have not only defended successfully the fort St. Nicholas, but have captured the fortresses of Uzurghetti and Soukunkale.

On the 23th ult. Schamyl and Ismael Pacha were to make a simultaneous attack on the Russian lines. The result has not reached us.

Pacha has published his official account of the late operations at Turtukai, from which it would appear that his troops displayed great valor. Owing to the overflowing of the Danube both the Russians and Turks had retired to a distance from its banks, and it would seem that the very inclement weather which had set in would check any decided field action for the present.

The Russians were inclined to go into winter quarters if the Turks permitted them, the latter desire to harass their foes as much as possible.

The Sultan had refused to accept the first peace proposition presented to him, and it is likewise reported in our latest telegraphic despatch that the Czar had formally notified England and France of his determination to decline all further propositions from them to negotiate.

It was reported in Paris, Nov. 30, that the project of a new conference, to be held at Vienna, Paris, or London, to settle the Turkish difficulties, may now be accepted as positive. It was further said that a new Russian note had been addressed by Count Nesselrode to the diplomatic agents of Russia in France and England. This note defines the causes which would produce an interruption of international relations, or a complete rupture between Russia and England and France.

The Sultan will take personal command of the army earlier than was contemplated. From Adrianople he will proceed to Schumla, Widdin and Rustuck.

Hostilities have commenced at sea. An Egyptian steamship is announced to have captured the Russian steam-frigate Waldi, and the Russian ship of war Bessarabia has taken a Turkish steamer.

France remained tranquil, but there were vague rumors of fresh conspiracies against the life of the Emperor.

The cholera had appeared with severity in Cork, Ireland.

TROOPS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The new steamer San Francisco left yesterday for San Francisco, via the Straits of Magellan, touching at Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso and Acapulco. She takes out companies A, B, D, G, H, I, K, and L, of the Third Regiment of United States Artillery.

These companies, with the non-commissioned staff and band of the regiment, constitute a force of about 500 men. Companies C and E are equipped as light artillery, and stationed at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, and Fort Snelling, Iowa, under the commands of Captain and Brevet Lieut. Colonel Bragg, and Captain and Brevet Major Sherman. Companies F and M, commanded by Captains Burton and Keyes, are now stationed in California.

The following is a list of the officers and families who sailed in the San Francisco: Col. Wm. Gates, commanding regiment. Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel J. M. Washington.

Major Charles S. Merchant. Surgeon R. S. Satterlee. Assistant Surgeon, H. R. Wirtz.

First Lieut. S. L. Fremont, Regimental Quartermaster, and Acting Adjutant. First Lieut. L. Looser, Acting Assistant Commissary.

Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Colonel M. Burke, commanding Company I. Captain and Brevet Major Taylor, commanding Company A.

Capt. and Brevet Major F. O. Wyse, commanding Company D. Capt. H. B. Judd, commanding detachment of recruits to constitute Companies B and L.

First Lieut. and Brevet Captain H. B. Field, commanding company K. First Lieut. W. A. Winder, commanding company G.

First Lieut. C. S. Winder, commanding company H. First Lieut. R. H. Smith. Second Lieut. J. Van Voast.

Brevet Second Lieut. J. G. Chandler. Officers' families.—Mrs. Gates and three children, Miss Carter, Mrs. Merchant and two children, Miss Valeria Merchant, Mrs. Chase and son, Mrs. Fremont and three children, Mrs. Looser, Miss Eaton, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Wyse and child, Mrs. Judd.

A. F. Com. Advertiser.

## BY THE MAIL.

THE REVENUE CUTTER HAMILTON.—We have had two or three brief accounts, by telegraph, of the loss of the cutter Hamilton. The Charleston News of Saturday evening contains some particulars of this sad event, not heretofore given, which we reproduce.—

The steamer Calhoun, Capt. Borden, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, picked up at sea near North Edisto, J. A. Haglan, seaman who was attached to the Hamilton. From Mr. Haglan we learn that the Hamilton in trying to go to sea on Wednesday afternoon last, got ashore in the breakers near the bar, but was finally got off after dark, but owing to the difficulty of getting under way near the shoals, it was deemed prudent to anchor until morning.

On Thursday morning early, commenced blowing a gale from the Northeast, which rendered it impossible to get the vessel under way in the position she then lay. All her anchors and chains were brought into service, but the gale continuing to increase, she parted one chain after another, and was driven ashore on Foley Breakers on Thursday night. The pilots soon going by the board, and the vessel leaking very badly, it was thought best to abandon her, that being the only chance left of saving the lives of all on board.— Captain Rudolph, Thomas Stone, quartermaster, (of Boston), two boys and four men, took one life-boat, which, soon after being among the breakers, was turned over, and every soul in her drowned but our informant, James Haglan, and he was only saved by being lashed to the boat, one of the others having secured themselves in that way. The other life boat had in her Captain Saunders, 1st Lieutenant, E. C. Hume, 3d Lieutenant, (there being no 2d Lieutenant attached), and the remainder of the crew, which probably consisted of the carpenter and four men. No information has reached us of this boat.

The following is a correct list of those who were on board.—

Thos. C. Rudolph, captain; Camillus Saunders, 1st Lieut.; Curtis Hind, 3d Lieut.; John Mahony, boatswain; George Carter, gunner; William Rowan, seaman; John Sullivan, seaman; George Thompson, alias Jax, Mehon; Thomas Stone, quartermaster; Michael Cowley, seaman; Thos. Johnson, seaman; Alexander Gann, seaman; Joseph Bowser, seaman; James Lucas, seaman; Henry Otwell, uncertain; Timothy Hurley, seaman; John Johnson, seaman; James Hagan, saved; Charles Brown, com.

The hull of the Hamilton has been discovered in three fathoms of water, at the North part of "Stone breakers." She is a total loss.

MAD DOGS.—On the 25th of November the inhabitants of Topsfield were somewhat surprised by the appearance of a large black dog, with a leather collar around his neck, and an iron ring attached to it. The dog both looked and acted strangely, biting every dog he chanced to meet, and, on the day following, was killed in the east part of the town. It was soon known that he had bitten a large number of dogs and one cow. In two weeks, a dog owned by Mr. Moody Andrews was taken sick, and it is supposed he was mad. After raving and frothing a few days he was killed. Also, about the same time, a dog, owned by J. N. Pope, of Boxford, was taken in much the same way, and died in a few days. The next Wednesday, a dog owned by Mr. Eleazer Lake was taken in the same way, and, after lingering a few days, died. On the 6th of December, being just three weeks, a dog, owned by Mr. James Cass, was taken sick in much the same manner as the other dogs and dogs, and we think there is no doubt that the dog is mad, as it is known he was bitten by the same dog. All the above, and many other dogs, are known to have been bitten, and in most cases they have been killed.

Since writing the above, we hear that a dog owned by Mr. George Wilkins, of Middleton, has become mad by the bite of the same dog;—also a cow in Middleton.

Salem Register.

THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE CUTTER HAMILTON.—We learn from Capt. Pease, of the United States revenue cutter Jefferson Davis, who returned yesterday from Kiahwah Island, that he had made an examination of the coast ten miles further than it had been previously explored, and that two more bodies had been washed ashore since Sunday, making six in all.—The bodies of Geo. Carter, of New England, carpenter; Jax, Sullivan, master at arms; Joseph Bower, colored boy, with two other seamen, whose names are unknown, were identified as belonging to the ill-fated cutter Hamilton, and these men formed, without doubt, the crew of the boat in which were Lieutenant Hines and Saunders, and it is thought that the bodies of those officers may be in the surf near the beach, and accordingly Lieut. Kellogg, of the Jefferson Davis, has been left on the island by Capt. Pease to take charge of their remains, or those of Capt. Rudolph, or any of the seamen that may be washed ashore.—*Charleston Courier*, Dec. 16.

THE POTATO ROT.—Eli Demeritt of Stratford, and Aaron Bridge of Nottingham, write us that they have discovered the rot in potatoes to be caused by an insect or maggot which eats into the potato, near the root or stem, and poisons it. They made this discovery last fall, while digging their potatoes, and have since frequently found the maggot in those which were diseased. They recommend as an effectual remedy the application of a spoonful of sulphur to the vines of each hill when the potatoes are hoed. Our correspondents are good practical farmers and may be right, but the experience of more than one season will be required to establish the fact.—*Dover (N. H.) Inquirer*.

There is a good deal of excitement in New Bedford, in consequence of the sudden disappearance from that city of the Rev. Gardner Dean, an itinerant revival preacher, who has been engaged in that city several weeks in his calling. He has not been heard of since twelve o'clock on Thursday night, when he was seen walking the streets at a rapid rate. He had received several menacing letters of late, and was in a nervous state of mind in consequence. His friends have had a meeting, and appointed a committee of investigation.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Dr. Josiah F. Flagg, a well known surgeon, dentist of Boston, who had been laboring under severe indisposition for some time past, during a temporary fit of insanity, on Tuesday morning, leaped from a front upper story window of his residence, 31 Winter street, in that city, injuring himself so seriously that he survived but a short time.

THE COOKING YEAR.—The year 1854 begins and ends on Sunday; there are five months in the year that contain five Sundays each, and there are fifty-three Sundays in the year.

RAILROADS.—From present appearances we are in a fair way of being surrounded by railroads, that is, so far as we can be surrounded. It appears from the following article from the Taunton Gazette that a survey has been made for a road from Bridgewater to intersect the Taunton and New Bedford Road, in Taunton, and from thence through Dighton, Somerset, Swansea and Warren to this place. The people of New-Port are also on the move for a road from that town to Bristol Ferry or Fall River. A call for a meeting to be held this day, to take the matter into consideration, is signed by a large number of the most wealthy citizens of that town. The several papers are quite spirited on the subject, and are sanguine that a road will be shortly constructed.—*Bristol Phoenix*.

A NEW RAILROAD.—The route for a new railroad was surveyed last week, from the Old Colony road in Bridgewater, to intersect the Taunton and New Bedford Railroad, in this town; contemplating an extension through Dighton, Somerset, Swansea and Warren, thence to Bristol, where an excellent harbor can be made at all seasons of the year. A line of steamers is also contemplated between New York and Boston, to connect with this route, as it will be shorter than any other, affording better facilities for the transaction of business between this place and the Bridgewater, and throughout that line to Plymouth. The engineers commenced surveying the proposed route, a short distance from the railroad station in Bridgewater, and took nearly an air line to this place, crossing the river in Dean street, and intersecting the railroad above the Weir Village. The stock of the Middleborough and Taunton Railroad is nearly all taken, and we learn that the work is to be commenced in the spring, as soon as the Cape Cod extension is completed.

THE FIRE AT HARPERS.—A closer investigation than was possible at the outset, and the statements of the plumber through whom the mischief was done, show that the origin of the fire in Harpers' establishment was not precisely what it has hitherto been supposed to be. The plumber was not at work in the room where camphene was used, but upon some water pipes in the press room, fifteen or twenty feet distant. He did not use a match to light his lamp, but twisted up a piece of paper which he lighted from a gas burner. Having lighted his lamp, and not wishing to throw the paper on the floor for fear of accident, he sought for some place where he could safely and effectually extinguish it, and seeing what he took to be a pan of water in this little room adjoining, he thrust the lighted end of the paper into it. It blazed up instantly, and burned him severely. In his haste he upset the pan, which spread the flame still more widely, and the whole room was at once enveloped in the blaze. It is a little singular that the fire should thus have been due to an excess of caution on the part of the person who caused it.

It has been stated that large quantities of camphene were used in the Harpers' establishment for cleaning their rollers. This is not so. There were but three or four shallow pans of it, holding perhaps a pint each; and they never brought or kept on hand more than a gallon or two of it at a time.—*N. Y. Times*.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRALIA.—The Melbourne Argus, discussing the peculiar and isolated situation of Australia, and the necessity of adopting some efficient measures of defence, expresses an apprehension that in case of a war between England and Russia, the latter power might easily find a pretext for seizing and holding a prize so rich as Australia. The Argus continues:—

"In the event of a collision with Britain, she would never oppose her own concentrated force to that of her foe, and leave her fate to be decided by a pitched battle.—She would attack the empire in detail.—She would send her Pacific fleet to Port Philip for instance, and advance with an army through Persia into India. An enterprising adventurer like the Czar can play a game of this sort on a large scale as easily as on a small one. He can command the services of able and energetic officers, devoted to what may be called the Russian idea. He speaks, and it is done. What a Parliament would palaver about for a century, he accomplishes by a single mandate. He has a vast scheme in hand, and a naval establishment in the Pacific may be a step towards its accomplishment."

These apprehensions are not altogether groundless. Should England become involved in the Russo-Turkish war, a very obvious means of annoyance would be the invasion of Australia.—*N. Y. Com.*

BETTER—IN PRICE AND WASTE.—Those who are compelled to pay the existing high price for this necessary article, may have the satisfaction of knowing that although it is scarce and dear in this part of the Union, it may be found piled up in mountain loads at San Francisco, where it sells for about half the cost and charges incurred in shipping it from our own markets! A San Francisco paper of November 15, in an article exposing the stupendous loss of our Eastern merchants in flooding California with commodities that will not sell, informs us that the stock of butter now in that market has already reached the enormous amount of five and a half millions of pounds! Yet the Eastern traders continue to send to that place from \$800 to 15,000 barrels per month—the consumption for that time being only 9000.—We may expect next spring to see reimported California New England butter.

Peter Hein, a distinguished admiral in the Dutch service, rose to that rank from a cabin boy, and in a desperate conflict with the Spaniards was killed in the moment of victory. Their high mightinesses, in respect of his valor, was a deputation to console with his mother upon the loss of her son. The old woman was found in her original obscurity at Deift, and in her simplicity replied to the deputation, "I always foretold that Peter would perish like a miserable wretch that he was; he loved nothing but rumbling from one country to another, and now he has the reward of his folly."

CONSUMPTION OF GAS.—Many persons who do not desire the full flow of gas, on account of the increased consumption which it causes, merely check the flow by partially turning the stop-cock at the burner. This is not half so effectually for saving gas as to turn, in the same manner, the stop-cock at the meter. This shuts the gas off at its head to such an extent as will permit merely a wisp of flame at the burner, of such brilliancy as may be required.

Philadelphia Ledger.

A lady has appeared in Philadelphia wearing an immense old fashioned Leghorn bonnet trimmed with bright gold ribbons, and or adorned with three long white ostrich feathers, and a white lace veil. A broad striped blue calico dress, neatly at variance with the lace and feathers, and a three-cornered circular clock watch, completed her costume.

APPLES AND POTATOES.—Dealers in apples and potatoes have raised the price of those articles considerable within ten days. Potatoes are quite abundant in the market this fall—more so than last year; but we are informed that a large proportion of them are more or less infected with disease. Though to all appearance of the very best quality, when brought to the city, the disease is subsequently developed.—This has had some effect on prices. Marce and Carter sell at \$2.62 to \$3 per bushel, (equal to two and a half bushels). Last year they generally sold at \$2 per bushel. Apples have been tolerably plenty in this market thus far, but the consumption has been principally supplied with common descriptions. The hard fruit suitable for winter keeping, is not abundant, and will soon bring high prices. For Greenings and Spitzenbergs, \$2.50 per barrel is asked. Russets a trifle lower. Almost all the fruit in market is western New York, and a larger quantity has been received from that quarter than ever before. It is a singular fact, showing the shortness of the crop in this vicinity, that apples are this year in demand, for consumption, from the same quarters which for years furnished us with a portion of our supplies. New Jersey, for instance, instead of being a producer, as last year is this year a consumer.—Large quantities of New York apples having been sent thither.

Poor people find the present, hard times. They pay for flour 31 cts. for seven pounds, which is equal to \$8.75 for 10 lbs. For potatoes, they give from 15 to 18 cents per bushel, which is equal to \$2.70 or \$3.60 per bushel, as barrels turn out from eighteen to twenty half pecks.

Journal of Commerce.

HORSE STORY.—On Monday last a young lady on horseback was waiting on the shore of the Smith River at Martinsville, Va., for the ferry boat, which was on the opposite side, but her horse becoming impatient, and thinking, perhaps she could make the trip before the ferry boat arrived, plunged into the swollen torrent and made out at the rate of six knots an hour. All her efforts to hold him back were unavailing, and she finally let go the reins and clung to the saddle. Soon after nothing of the horse was visible but his head meanwhile clinging to the saddle under water and bravely resisting the impetuous current which seemed, must inevitably tear her from her frail hold. The freak of the horse was so sudden and unexpected that the few persons on the shore had no time to provide any means of rescue. Luckily, two men in a skiff were not far off, and came up just as the exhausted girl was falling from the saddle. She was taken to the shore in an insensible condition, but soon recovered and returned home. The enterprising but vicious horse as though determined not to make the trip without freight when he found that he was relieved of his burden, rounded to, and put back to the shore from which he started.

THE EXCURSION.—The New York Journal of Commerce makes the following statement with regard to Capt. Ericsson's Caloric Ship, about which the curiosity of the public is still alive:—

The problem as to the success of the "Ericsson," approaches a solution. The engine is now so nearly completed, that a trial trip will probably be made next Tuesday or Wednesday, and Mr. Ericsson is in the best spirits—such as confidence of success inspires.

We learn from one of her principal owners, that experiments already made show that the desired amount of pressure can be obtained, and full trials are had that the ship will attain a speed equal to at least nine miles an hour, which will be a rate entirely satisfactory.

We also learn that it has been determined to place the Ericsson on the route between New York and Havre, as an independent steamer, to replace the temporary vacancy occasioned by the destruction of the Humboldt.

Richard Booth and Edward Carey, two of the persons charged with stabbing John Arden, of Tiverton, on the night of the 23d of November last, were arrested last week, Carey in Providence, and Booth in New London, Ct., and brought to Tiverton on Friday evening last, by officer Geo. A. Billings, of Providence. The same evening they were arraigned before William G. Burden, Esq. on a charge of an assault with intent to kill. Richard Booth was required to give recognizance in the sum of \$4,000; failing to procure which, he was committed to jail to await his trial at the next term of the Supreme Court, in March, 1854, at Newport. Edward Carey gave recognizance in the sum of \$2,500 for his appearance at said Court, and was released. The town of Tiverton had offered a reward of \$50 for their arrest.

Fall River News.

LIGHT HOUSES.—There are now in operation in the United States, 347 light houses, 27 are in the course of construction, and 44 more authorized, but not yet commenced. There are 44 light vessels in operation, and 6 in course of construction. The estimate for the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, was \$890,033.42; and for the year ending June 30, 1855, it is \$906,161.43. These light houses and light vessels, extending over our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and our lakes, add greatly to the security of our commerce, which, as it augments, calls for additional light houses and light vessels on our extended coasts.

A DIZZY HEIGHT.—The attention of the citizens of Bangor was attracted on Saturday afternoon last to the operations of a carpenter, who ascended the spire of the Central Church in that city for the purpose of putting on a new vane. His ascent was by means of a derrick, which he nailed to the corner boards as he went up, and removed in coming down. Standing on the cardinal points, he successfully slipped the vane home, and then gave three cheers, and flung his cap off into the air. The Maine Democrat says that he received \$50 for his perilous services.

The Governor of Virginia states, in his annual message, that under the law of 1850 four hundred and nineteen free blacks have been removed from that State to Liberia, at a cost to the State treasury of \$5,410; and under the present law, which has been six months in force, 240 have been removed, at a cost of \$5,800—or at the rate of 480 per year—sufficient, it is supposed, to prevent any increase of the free colored population.

Colonade Row, on Brooklyn heights, a block of eight fine dwellings, was burnt down before light on Tuesday morning; loss \$100,000. Three buildings on Washington street, Brooklyn, were also burnt on Tuesday morning.

The Providence Journal proposes to send Captain Knute to "insure" to America. As present we have only a charge of affairs in that country.

On Saturday last the great Railroad meeting was held in the Representative Hall at the State House, and at the hour appointed the room was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many who would gladly have taken part in the meeting, were compelled to turn away, owing to the mass that filled up the lobby and the stairway.

Those who were so fortunate as to gain admittance expressed themselves favorable to the project of a road to connect the island with the main land, and it is evident that all were satisfied the time had come for some decided step on the part of the citizens. We have rested on our oars too long; places that have few of the advantages possessed by this island, have pushed out boldly, and thus have taken the lead in commercial and other transactions, while Newport has been given up almost wholly to the fashionable crowds who resort here during two or three months in the year. The citizens of Newport feel sensibly that they are behind the age, and that some decided step must be taken to remove the drawback to our prosperity.—

An opportunity is offered in the proposed railroad, and it is with satisfaction that we witnessed the eagerness with which those who are most interested in the prosperity of the whole, came forward and signified their voice or their vote to secure the advantages that will accrue to this part of the State on the completion of the road.

At the appointed time the meeting was called to order by Gov. Gibbs, who requested the nomination of a chairman.—Hon. Henry Y. Cranston and his Honor the Mayor were severally nominated. Mr. Cranston declined having his name used, and Mr. Culver was unanimously elected. James Atkinson, Esq., and Alderman Hunter were chosen Secretaries.

The Chairman in assuming the duties of office congratulated those present and all the citizens of Newport, that such a meeting had been called, and expressed the conviction that if the measures proposed were adopted they would insure the future prosperity of Newport. That the prospects of the city and island depend upon the success of the project, and that if we would not stagnate we must keep up with the enterprise around us. He then alluded to the history of Newport, when the only communication with New York was by sailing packets, and with Boston by a carriage or chaise, and said that the man who would not avail himself of every opportunity to keep up with his rivals was like one who would not use coal to carry on his manufactures—that self defence demanded the use of iron very freely and that the time had come for prompt action.

In speaking of the advantages derived from railroads by every city that had employed them, he alluded to Savannah, Charleston, Boston and other cities which were reaping harvests—particularly the latter, which has more roads leading into it than any other city in the country, and is now in proportion to its population the wealthiest. The road once built, the old idea of no back country would explode, and the fact that we have the finest harbor on the coast would in itself bring the produce of a great extent of back country to our doors. The harbor was appreciated everywhere but in Newport, and it was a reliable fact that the difference in the insurance in favor of Newport over Boston, would cover railroad transportation from the former to the latter city, so that we might not unreasonably look forward to the day when Newport would be the outlet for Boston.

The Boston merchants say that their vessels are frequently detained for weeks at Holmes Hole and around Cape Cod, seeking an opportunity to run in, and all this risk and expense might be avoided if facilities were offered for transporting large quantities of freight to and fro at short notice. Then too, great advantage would arise from travel east and west, by the connection of steam on the water and steam on the land, and probably more than half the travel between the East and New York would thus be secured to Newport.

After these and other remarks on the subject, the Chairman called upon those present who were most interested in the project, to address the meeting.

Wm. S. Wetmore, Esq., arose and offered a few remarks on the object for which the citizens of Newport were called together, and expressed the hope that the work of building a road would be carried forward with the same spirit that animated those who were desirous of seeing their city in the full tide of prosperity. He had given some attention to the subject and could say that the stockholders of the Old Colony road were ready to build a branch road to connect with one started at this end of the proposed road, and that if need be they were willing to advance something in the way of capital. It was advisable that first class steamers should be constructed to ply between New York and Newport and to connect with the Railroad, and that the company







